

drug should be limited to hatchery or laboratory use.

[40 FR 13881, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 49 FR 5748, Feb. 15, 1984; 51 FR 11439, Apr. 3, 1986]

PART 556—TOLERANCES FOR RESIDUES OF NEW ANIMAL DRUGS IN FOOD

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

556.1 General considerations; tolerances for residues of new animal drugs in food.

Subpart B—Specific Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs

556.20 2-Acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole.
556.30 Aklomide.
556.34 Albendazole.
556.38 Amoxicillin.
556.40 Ampicillin.
556.50 Amprolium.
556.52 Apramycin.
556.60 Arsenic.
556.70 Bacitracin.
556.90 Buquinolate.
556.100 Carbadox.
556.110 Carbomycin.
556.113 Ceftiofur.
556.115 Cephapirin.
556.120 Chlorhexidine.
556.140 Chlorobutanol.
556.150 Chlortetracycline.
556.160 Clopidol.
556.163 Clorsulon.
556.165 Cloxacillin.
556.170 Decoquinolate.
556.180 Dichlorvos.
556.200 Dihydrostreptomycin.
556.220 3,5-Dinitrobenzamide.
556.230 Erythromycin.
556.240 Estradiol and related esters.
556.260 Ethopabate.
556.270 Ethylenediamine.
556.275 Fenbendazole.
556.277 Fenprostalene.
556.290 Furazolidone.
556.300 Gentamicin sulfate.
556.308 Halofuginone hydrobromide.
556.310 Haloxon.
556.320 Hydrocortisone.
556.330 Hygromycin B.
556.344 Ivermectin.
556.347 Lasalocid.
556.350 Levamisole hydrochloride.
556.360 Lincomycin.
556.375 Maduramicin ammonium.
556.380 Melengestrol acetate.
556.390 Methylparaben.
556.400 Methylprednisolone.
556.410 Metoserpate hydrochloride.
556.420 Monensin.

556.425 Morantel tartrate.
556.428 Narasin.
556.430 Neomycin.
556.440 Nequinolate.
556.445 Nicarbazine.
556.460 Novobiocin.
556.470 Nystatin.
556.480 Oleandomycin.
556.490 Ormetoprim.
556.495 Oxfendazole.
556.500 Oxytetracycline.
556.510 Penicillin.
556.515 Pirlimycin.
556.520 Prednisolone.
556.530 Prednisone.
556.540 Progesterone.
556.550 Propylparaben.
556.560 Pyrantel tartrate.
556.580 Robenidine hydrochloride.
556.590 Salicylic acid.
556.594 Sarafloxacin.
556.600 Spectinomycin.
556.610 Streptomycin.
556.620 Sulfabromomethazine sodium.
556.625 Sodium sulfachloropyrazine monohydrate.
556.630 Sulfachlorpyridazine.
556.640 Sulfadimethoxine.
556.650 Sulfaethoxypyridazine.
556.660 Sulfamerazine.
556.670 Sulfamethazine.
556.680 Sulfantran.
556.690 Sulfathiazole.
556.700 Sulfomyxin.
556.710 Testosterone propionate.
556.720 Tetracycline.
556.730 Thiabendazole.
556.735 Tilimicosin.
556.738 Tiamulin.
556.739 Trenbolone.
556.740 Tylosin.
556.750 Virginiamycin.
556.760 Zeranone.
556.770 Zoalene.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 402, 512, 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342, 360b, 371).

SOURCE: 40 FR 13942, Mar. 27, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 556.1 General considerations; tolerances for residues of new animal drugs in food.

(a) Tolerances established in this part are based upon residues of drugs in edible products of food-producing animals treated with such drugs. Consideration of an appropriate tolerance for a drug shall result in a conclusion either that:

(1) Finite residues will be present in the edible products—in which case a finite tolerance is required; or

(2) It is not possible to determine whether finite residues will be incurred but there is reasonable expectation that they may be present—in which case a tolerance for negligible residue is required; or

(3) The drug induces cancer when ingested by man or animal or, after tests which are appropriate for the evaluation of the safety of such drug, has been shown to induce cancer in man or animal; however, such drug will not adversely affect the animals for which it is intended, and no residue of such drug will be found by prescribed methods of analysis in any edible portion of such animals after slaughter or in any food yielded by or derived from the living animal—in which case the accepted method of analysis shall be published or cited, if previously published and available elsewhere, in this part; or

(4) It may or may not be possible to determine whether finite residues will be incurred but there is no reasonable expectation that they may be present—in which case the establishment of a tolerance is not required; or

(5) The drug is such that it may be metabolized and/or assimilated in such form that any possible residue would be indistinguishable from normal tissue constituents—in which case the establishment of a tolerance is not required.

(b) No tolerance established pursuant to paragraph (a)(1) of this section will be set at any level higher than that reflected by the permitted use of the drug.

(c) Any tolerance required pursuant to this section will, in addition to the toxicological considerations, be conditioned on the availability of a practicable analytical method to determine the quantity of residue. Such method must be sensitive to and reliable at the established tolerance level or, in certain instances, may be sensitive at a higher level where such level is also deemed satisfactory and safe in light of the toxicity of the drug residue and of the unlikelihood of such residue's exceeding the tolerance.

Subpart B—Specific Tolerances for Residues of New Animal Drugs

§ 556.20 2-Acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole.

A tolerance of 0.1 part per million is established for negligible residues of 2-acetylamino-5-nitrothiazole in the edible tissues of turkeys.

§ 556.30 Aklomide.

Tolerances are established for combined residues of aklomide (2-chloro-4-nitrobenzamide) and its metabolite (4-amino-2-chlorobenzamide) in uncooked edible tissues of chickens as follows:

(a) 4.5 parts per million in liver and muscle.

(b) 3 parts per million in skin with fat.

§ 556.34 Albendazole.

Tolerances are established for residues of albendazole in uncooked edible tissues as follows:

(a) *Cattle*. The tolerance for the 2-aminosulfone metabolite (marker residue) in cattle liver (target tissue) is 0.2 part per million. The tolerance refers to the concentration of marker residue in the target tissue used to monitor for total drug residues in the target animals.

(b) *Sheep*. The tolerance for the 2-aminosulfone metabolite (marker residue) in sheep liver (target tissue) is 0.25 part per million.

[59 FR 65711, Dec. 21, 1994]

§ 556.38 Amoxicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 part per million is established for negligible residues of amoxicillin in milk and in the uncooked edible tissues of cattle.

[49 FR 45422, Nov. 16, 1984]

§ 556.40 Ampicillin.

A tolerance of 0.01 p/m is established for negligible residues of ampicillin in the uncooked edible tissues of swine and cattle and in milk.

§ 556.50 Amprolium.

Tolerances are established as follows for residues of amprolium (1-(4-amino-2-*n*-propyl-5-pyrimidinylmethyl)-2-picolinium chloride hydrochloride):